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The criticisms on Adam Smith and Say, which constitute the second part of the work, are not altogether to our liking. We agree with our author in some of his objections to the doctrines of those great leaders in the science ; in a few cases, he has detected these with discrimination, and exposed them with force ; in others, he has called up old objections and confuted them in the old way ; in others still, he imagines them to exist where few will accord to him a discovery. Adam Smith was one of the master spirits of his age, possessing a mind of extraordinary power and resources, and throwing a new and brilliant light upon every subject he touched. In such a man's opinions there may be errors, but they are not the errors of a hasty decision, or of a feeble grasp of his subject ; nor are they to be confuted by a syllogism, a sentence, or a paragraph. Smith and Say have passed the ordeal of the world, not as exhibiting a new science in its perfection on the day of its birth, but as writers of very great merit on political economy, who stand indeed at the very head of the list, and whose errors, compared with the truths they enforce, are as a drop in the sea. Their faults are mere specks on the bright mirror of their fame. Let these be cleared away, but in a manner, which shall show equal respect for the judgment of mankind, in assigning to these writers so a high a rank, and for themselves as honest expounders of a system, which they believed to be true, and which they put forth the strength of their genius to develope and explain.



6.—*A Map of the New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, with the Adjacent Parts of New York and Lower Canada ; compiled and published by NATHAN HALE.* Boston, 1826. Engraved by J. N. N. Throop.

IN illustrating the geography of New England, nothing has recently come before the public, which can be deemed of so much importance as this map. It has been the work of several years, with all the facilities for executing such an undertaking, which could be obtained by a diligent research, and a free access to the means of knowledge. It is drawn on a scale sufficiently large to exhibit the boundaries of every town, and all the important geographical features of the country which it embraces ; and the public have the surest pledge of its accuracy, not more from the known ability of the editor to execute such a work, than from the uncommon advantages, which he has possessed, in the variety and

fulness of his materials. In addition to the best printed maps and documents, he has had access to numerous manuscript surveys and plans, and has consulted the acts of incorporation for the boundaries of towns. The principal roads are drawn with distinctness, and the villages, meeting houses, bridges, and other important objects are carefully noted. In short, no map, or series of maps, has appeared, which we can recommend with such entire confidence to all, who would obtain an accurate view of the topography of the New England states.

The engraving has been executed with great care by a skilful hand, and is neatly finished. Neither time nor pains have been spared, by the publisher and the engraver, to make the work as perfect as the nature of it would admit, and worthy of the approbation and study of such persons as seek instruction in this department of knowledge.

7.—*Hints to My Countrymen*, by an AMERICAN. New York. J. Seymour. 12mo. pp. 216.

THIS volume we have perused with satisfaction. A severe criticism would find in it some extravagances in sentiment, and some affectations in language. Trivial incidents are too often made occasions of grave remark, and the more important ones do not always sustain the tone of reflection into which they lead the author. We do not think it perfectly good taste, in a work exactly like this, to introduce names and anecdotes of distinguished living individuals, and in the present instance we cannot but think some of the anecdotes would have better been omitted. The title indicates the character of the volume. It allows great latitude in the selection of subjects, and the author has used his privileges. In the short notice we propose to make, we shall show what seems to us to be the design of the author, and with what success this has been prosecuted.

He intends to show that a moral and instructed yeomanry are the great and stable blessings of a nation. The good they effect is their own, as well as their country's. He gives animated and very pleasing views of an enlightened industry. The country where this is cherished has a pure moral atmosphere, as well as the healthful breezes which are native to it. The mind and the body, the forests and the fields, are vigorous and luxuriant in such a country. Freedom of thought and of action will be found in it. It will favor useful learning, and produce a love for its privileges, as well as a pride in them: but if this love and this pride have